NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, oppofite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls per Ann.] SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1809. [*No.* 2448.

Freſh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now ſelling at No. 148, Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Aſſortment of Freſh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS, collected from various ſources, conſiſting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage, Radiſh; Lettuce; Beet; Carrot; Parſnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squaſh; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parſley; Peppergraſs; Aſparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinage; Naſturtion; Endive, Water and Muſk Melon; Vegetable Oyſters, &c. &c &c.

☞ J. TAYLOR continues to ſell Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c &c. &c. as heretofore.

N. B. No Flower Seeds this year.

Newport, March 4. 1809.

Samuel Blagge,

At No. 23. *State-Street, BOSTON.*

TRANSACTS Buſineſs on Commiſſion, and makes liberal advances on Merchandize conſigned for Sale. He refers thoſe who may require his ſervices, to Meſſrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be aſſured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He ſolicits the continuance of his former cuſtomers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY Barrels Prime PORK; Wheat Bran by the Hundred or ſingle Buſhel; 3 ſecond-hand Cables of different ſizes, and a quantity of ſecond-hand Rigging.—*Alſo*, The Sloop MINERVA, and Sloop GENERAL GREENE, Newport and Providence Packets—A liberal credit will be given if required, with approved endorſers at the Bank.—For further particulars, enquire of JAMES PERRY, at Store No. 3, on Perry's Wharf.

Newport, March 3, 1809.

To be Let, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the School-House occupied by ROWSE TAYLOR, *in Newport, Farewell-street No.* 11, *the* 18*th inst. at* X *o'clock A. M.*

A NUMBER of Valuable Lots of Land in ſaid Newport, near the Alms-Houſe, containing generally one Acre and a half each; the Tenants reſpectively to have a Leaſe of the premiſes for Five Years, by producing a bondsman for the punctual payment of the Rent annually, as it becomes due.—The conditions of ſaid leaſe, &c. to be made known at the time and place above mentioned.—Thoſe who wiſh for further information previous to the time propoſed, will pleaſe to call on CLARKE RODMAN.

Newport, 1*st of* 3*a mo.* 1809.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the firſt quality, by the ſingle Barrel or larger Quantity. THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the public, that he is legally appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Guardian of the perſons and eſtate of *William Anthony* jun. and *Mehitable* his Wife, who are judged incapable of taking care of themſelves or property. He therefore warns all perſons againſt trading with either of them in any manner whatſoever at their peril.

JOHN TILLINGHAST.

Newport March 2, 1809.

THE Subſcribers having been by the Court of Probate of North-Kingſtown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Peter Phillips*, Eſq. late of ſaid North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, being by the ſaid Court allowed ſix months longer from the date hereof for that purpoſe, we hereby notify the ſaid creditors to the ſaid eſtate, to bring in their reſpective claims to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſix months from the date hereof, well proved.

PHILIP TILLINGHAST, NICHOLAS C. NORTHUP, } *Com'rs.*

North Kingstown, Feb. 13. 1809.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe

FRANCIS MALBONE, JOHN MEIN, WILLIAM ENNIS. } Com'rs

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Seſſions, & Co.

No. 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE juſt received their Aſſortment of Fall and Winter Goods, conſiſting of almoſt every article uſually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or approved credit

Newport. Nov. 4, 1808

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been repleniſhed with many valuable and intereſting Works; the additions to this Library ſince the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes of which a Catalogue will be ſhortly iſſued for the Patrons

Mr. D. has for ſale at the preſent Subſcription price 1 fett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is publiſhed.—Alſo, a few ſetts Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, and Blackſtone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few ſetts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far ſuperior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a ſett.

Mr. D. has propoſals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompſon's Seaſons, Akenſide's Pleaſures of Imagination, Beattie's Minſtrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Goſborne's Poems, Pleaſures of Hope, Pleaſures of Memory, Johnſon's Poems, Armſtrong's Art of Preſerving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Viſion's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be compriſed in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and iſſued to Subſcribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, ſize and page, may be ſeen as above.—Alſo, Propoſals are yet kept open for Duſief's French and Engliſh Dictionory, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reaſonably.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118, *Thames-Street.*

HAS FOR SALE

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. his diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of colours, or any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them.

Newport, June 10, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given That LUCY LYON has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Adminiſtratrix upon the eſtate of WILLIAM LYON, jun. late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, and has given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted, to make payment to the Subſcribers who are legally authorized by letters of Attorney from ſaid Adminiſtratrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate.

JOHN EARL jun.
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, August 6 1808.

WILLIAM HELME,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has taken the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *Oliver Vaſe*, near the State-Houſe, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and ſelect Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinner, at ſhort notice, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms.—Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their company, may rely upon every poſſible attention, and the beſt of accommodations.

☞ Horſes and Chaiſes to Let, and Stabling for Horſes, &c. on application as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

Stephen Deblois,

HAS on hand an Aſſortment of Broad cloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerſeymeres, &c. &c. which he will diſpoſe of on ſhort credit, much lower than the Embargo prices.—Thoſe who have unſettled Accounts with the Eſtate of his late Father, are called on for the laſt time for adjuſtment

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

Ten Thouſand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

By AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpoſe of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10,000	is	10,000
1		3000		3000
2	Prizes of	1000	are	3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2500
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction.

Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets are ſold and when compleated, a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and Ninety Days after which the higheſt prize will be paid; and thoſe prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be conſidered as generouſly given to the purpoſes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY,
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL. } *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Aſſembly, March 4, *A. D.* 1809.

IT *is Voted and Reſolved*, That all further proceedings, reſpecting the inquiry into the ſituation of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, be poſtponed to the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly: That all the witneſſes ſummoned to attend the General Aſſembly, to teſtify on ſaid inquiry, attend the ſaid next ſeſſion on the ſecond day thereof, at nine o'clock in the forenoon: That Meſſrs. James B. Maſon, Samuel W. Bridgham, John L. Boſs, jun. Levi Totten, John Hagadorn, and the Attorney-General, be and they are hereby appointed a committee, to ſit during the receſs of the General Aſſembly: That all the books and papers of ſaid Bank, now brought here by the Directors of ſaid Bank, be put into the poſſeſſion of ſaid committee: That they examine the ſame, and report thereon to the next ſeſſion: That ſaid committee have power to ſend for perſons and papers, and to compel the attendance of witneſſes and if the caſe requires it, to take cognizance for their further appearance, either before the ſaid committee, or the General Aſſembly.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That William Colwell, who was ſummoned to appear before this General Aſſembly as a witneſs, and after having attended, departed in contempt of the General Aſſembly, for which contempt he now ſtands committed to the cuſtody of the Sheriff of the county of Kent, be delivered by the ſaid Sheriff to the Sheriff of the county of Providence, and be by him ſafely kept, until the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That Samuel Clarke, who now ſtands committed to the cuſtody of the Sheriff of the county of Kent, for a contempt of this Aſſembly, be diſcharged by the ſaid Sheriff, on the riſing of this Aſſembly.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That until the riſing of the General Aſſembly at the next ſeſſion, all proceſs againſt the Preſident, Directors and Company of the ſaid Farmers' Exchange Bank, for debts due and owing from the ſaid Bank, be ſtayed; and that the ſaid Preſident, Directors, and Company be and they are hereby prohibited and reſtrained from iſſuing bills, making loans, or doing any act whatever, under the charter of ſaid Bank, unleſs with the approbation, and under the direction of ſaid committee.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That when this Aſſembly adjourns, it ſhall be adjourned to meet at Providence, in the county of Providence, on the third Monday of March inſt.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That the preceding Votes and Reſolutions, be publiſhed in all the Newſpapers printed in this State.

A true copy:
Witneſs SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Aſſembly, Feb. Seſſion, A. D 1809.

IT is Voted and Reſolved, That the General Aſſembly will proceed, at their adjournment, in the hearing and trial of the docket of petitions; and that the Secretary cauſe notice thereof to be given, by advertiſement, in the *Newport Mercury*, and in the *Providence Gazette*.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Aſſembly, Feb. Seſſion, A. D. 1809.

AN act in addition to an act, entitled an act, to incorporate the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Whereas a petition has been preferred to this General Aſſembly, by the Newport Inſurance Company, reciting certain reſolves of the Stock-holders of ſaid Company, and praying this General Aſſembly to paſs an act in conformity thereto.

Therefore be it enacted, That the capital Stock of ſaid Company may be reduced fifty thouſand dollars, and the board of Directors thereof are hereby authorized and empowered to cauſe ſuch a reduction of ſaid capital ſtock to be made, by reimburſing and paying fifty dollars on each and every ſhare of ſaid ſtock, to the owners thereof, or their authorized agents or truſtees; ſaid reimburſement and payment to be made at ſuch periods, and under ſuch forms and regulations, as the ſaid board of Directors ſhall, in their diſcretion, order and preſcribe.

And be it further enacted, That the ſhares in the capital ſtock of ſaid company ſhall, after the reimburſement and payment aforeſaid, be conſidered permanently reduced fifty dollars per ſhare: *Provided nevertheleſs*, That the capital ſtock of ſaid company may be hereafter increaſed, according to the proviſions of the original act of incorporation, in ſuch manner and amount as ſhall be determined on by the ſtockholders; provided the additional ſhares, in caſe of ſuch increaſe of the capital ſtock, ſhall be and conſiſt of fifty dollars each only.

Ordered, That ſaid Newport Inſurance Company cauſe this act, at their own expence, to be publiſhed three weeks ſucceſſively in the *Newport Mercury*.

A true Copy:
Witneſs.
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

From the PROVIDENCE AMERICAN, *of Tuesday laſt.*

COMMUNICATION.

On Wedneſday laſt a committee was appointed by the Honorable General Aſſembly to inveſtigate the concerns of Glouceſter Bank. They deemed it proper to cite the Preſident, Directors and Caſhier, to appear before them on Friday the next enſuing. Citation was accordingly iſſued, and WILLIAM COLWELL, the Caſhier, and two of the old Directors and all the new ones, who were appointed on the Monday preceding, accordingly appeared with books and papers. A full examination of the buſineſs, is a work of much time and labour. So far, however, as it has been inveſtigated, it appears that the Bank had iſſued bills to an immenſe amount beyond their capital; that they had taken from ANDREW DEXTER, jun. of Boſton, his notes, without an endorſer, payable at the expiration of eight years from November laſt, at two per cent. intereſt for upwards of eight hundred thouſand dollars. That the Caſhier, after having appeared before the Aſſembly, was induced through the influence of the ſaid Dexter to depart for Boſton, and was afterwards purſued and arreſted, under an order of the Aſſembly iſſued for that purpoſe, and brought before them. That the ſaid Dexter ſent a ſpecial meſſenger to the ſaid Colwell, directing him to repair to Boſton, and to bring with him certain papers of the Bank, and particularly mentioning his laſt note, which was for upwards of five hundred thouſand dollars. The Preſident of the Bank was then at Boſton, and the plate on which the bills were impreſſed. The ſaid Dexter directed the ſaid Colwell to diſregard any ſummons of the Legiſlature, aſſuring him he ſhould be indemnified for ſo doing. That the meſſenger was arreſted, and after examination diſcharged. The Aſſembly, therefore, empowered a committee appointed for that purpoſe to inveſtigate all the concerns of the Bank, and adjourned for a fortnight, then to convene in Providence, to receive and to act on their report. The committee in the mean time were empowered to ſend for books and papers, and to compel the attendance of witneſſes. The Caſhier is committed to cloſe confinement, for the purpoſe of being examined by the committee, and no other perſon is allowed to hold any converſation with him. The Preſident of the Bank has departed from the State, and his eſtate is now under attachment. Theſe are ſome of the leading points diſcloſed in the examination. The public may rely upon it that whatever can, will be done towards relieving the unhappy ſufferers, and to bring to condign puniſhment the authors and abettors of this baſe and infamous tranſaction. There was amongſt the gentlemen of the Aſſembly the moſt perfect union; all manifeſted a determination to take the moſt vigorous and decided meaſures to probe this iniquity to the bottom.

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JOHN TILLINGHAST.

Newport March 3, 1809.

THE Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate of North-Kingstown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Peter Phillips*, Esq. late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, being by the said Court allowed six months longer from the date hereof for that purpose, we hereby notify the said creditors to the said estate, to bring in their respective claims to either of us, at our respective dwellings, at any time within six months from the date hereof, well proved.

PHILIP TILLINGHAST, NICHOLAS C. NORTHUP, } *Com'rs.*

North Kingstown, Feb. 13, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose

FRANCIS MALBONE, JOHN MEIN, WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

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Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has taken the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *Oliver Varse*, near the State-House, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and select Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinner, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.—Those who may please to favor him with their company, may rely upon every possible attention, and the best of accommodations.

☞ Horses and Chaises to Let, and Stabling for Horses, &c. on application as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

Stephen Deblois,

HAS on hand an Assortment of Broad cloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerseymeres, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on short credit, much lower than the Embargo prices.—Those who have unsettled Accounts with the Estate of his late Father, are called on for the last time for adjustment.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY *AUTHORITY.*

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10,000	is	10,000
1		3000		3000
3	Prizes of	1000	are	3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2500
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction.

Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold and when compleated, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL. } *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, March 4, *A. D.* 1809.

IT *is Voted and Resolved*, That all further proceedings, respecting the inquiry into the situation of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, be postponed to the next session of the General Assembly: That all the witnesses summoned to attend the General Assembly, to testify on said inquiry, attend the said next session on the second day thereof, at nine o'clock in the forenoon: That Messrs. James B. Mason, Samuel W. Bridgham, John L. Boss, jun. Levi Totten, John Hagadorn, and the Attorney-General, be and they are hereby appointed a committee, to sit during the recess of the General Assembly: That all the books and papers of said Bank, now brought here by the Directors of said Bank, be put into the possession of said committee: That they examine the same, and report thereon to the next session: That said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and if the case requires it, to take cognizance for their further appearance, either before the said committee, or the General Assembly.

It is Voted and Resolved, That William Colwell, who was summoned to appear before this General Assembly as a witness, and after having attended, departed in contempt of the General Assembly, for which contempt he now stands committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the county of Kent, be delivered by the said Sheriff to the Sheriff of the county of Providence, and be by him safely kept, until the next session of the General Assembly.

It is Voted and Resolved, That Samuel Clarke, who now stands committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the county of Kent, for a contempt of this Assembly, be discharged by the said Sheriff, on the rising of this Assembly.

It is Voted and Resolved, That until the rising of the General Assembly at the next session, all process against the President, Directors and Company of the said Farmers' Exchange Bank, for debts due and owing from the said Bank, be stayed; and that the said President, Directors, and Company be and they are hereby prohibited and restrained from issuing bills, making loans, or doing any act whatever, under the charter of said Bank, unless with the approbation, and under the direction of said committee.

It is Voted and Resolved, That when this Assembly adjourns, it shall be adjourned to meet at Providence, in the county of Providence, on the third Monday of March inst.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the preceding Votes and Resolutions, be published in all the Newspapers printed in this State.

A true copy:
Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, Feb. Session, A. D 1809.

IT is Voted and Resolved, That the General Assembly will proceed, at their adjournment, in the hearing and trial of the docket of petitions; and that the Secretary cause notice thereof to be given, by advertisement, in the *Newport Mercury*, and in the *Providence Gazette.*

A true Copy:
Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, Feb. Session, A.D. 1809.

AN act in addition to an act, entitled an act, to incorporate the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Whereas a petition has been preferred to this General Assembly, by the Newport Insurance Company, reciting certain resolves of the Stock-holders of said Company, and praying this General Assembly to pass an act in conformity thereto.

Therefore be it enacted, That the capital Stock of said Company may be reduced fifty thousand dollars, and the board of Directors thereof are hereby authorized and empowered to cause such a reduction of said capital stock to be made, by reimbursing and paying fifty dollars on each and every share of said stock, to the owners thereof, or their authorized agents or trustees; said reimbursement and payment to be made at such periods, and under such forms and regulations, as the said board of Directors shall, in their discretion, order and prescribe.

And be it further enacted, That the shares in the capital stock of said company shall, after the reimbursement and payment aforesaid, be considered permanently reduced fifty dollars per share: *Provided nevertheless*, That the capital stock of said company may be hereafter increased, according to the provisions of the original act of incorporation, in such manner and amount as shall be determined on by the stockholders; provided the additional shares, in case of such increase of the capital stock, shall be and consist of fifty dollars each only.

Ordered, That said Newport Insurance Company cause this act, at their own expence, to be published three weeks successively in the *Newport Mercury.*

A true Copy:
Witness.
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

From the PROVIDENCE AMERICAN, *of Tuesday last.*

COMMUNICATION.

On Wednesday last a committee was appointed by the Honorable General Assembly to investigate the concerns of Gloucester Bank. They deemed it proper to cite the President, Directors and Cashier, to appear before them on Friday the next ensuing. Citation was accordingly issued, and WILLIAM COLWELL, the Cashier, and two of the old Directors and all the new ones, who were appointed on the Monday preceding, accordingly appeared with books and papers. A full examination of the business, is a work of much time and labour. So far, however, as it has been investigated, it appears that the Bank had issued bills to an immense amount beyond their capital; that they had taken from ANDREW DEXTER, jun. of Boston, his notes, without an endorser, payable at the expiration of eight years from November last, at two per cent. interest for upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars. That the Cashier, after having appeared before the Assembly, was induced through the influence of the said Dexter to depart for Boston, and was afterwards pursued and arrested, under an order of the Assembly issued for that purpose, and brought before them. That the said Dexter sent a special messenger to the said Colwell, directing him to repair to Boston, and to bring with him certain papers of the Bank, and particularly mentioning his last note, which was for upwards of five hundred thousand dollars. The President of the Bank was then at Boston, and the plate on which the bills were impressed. The said Dexter directed the said Colwell to disregard any summons of the Legislature, assuring him he should be indemnified for so doing. That the messenger was arrested, and after examination discharged. The Assembly, therefore, empowered a committee appointed for that purpose to investigate all the concerns of the Bank, and adjourned for a fortnight, then to convene in Providence, to receive and to act on their report. The committee in the mean time were empowered to send for books and papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses. The Cashier is committed to close confinement, for the purpose of being examined by the committee, and no other person is allowed to hold any conversation with him. The President of the Bank has departed from the State, and his estate is now under attachment. These are some of the leading points disclosed in the examination. The public may rely upon it that whatever can, will be done towards relieving the unhappy sufferers, and to bring to condign punishment the authors and abettors of this base and infamous transaction. There was amongst the gentlemen of the Assembly the most perfect union; all manifested a determination to take the most vigorous and decided measures to probe this iniquity to the bottom.

Legislature of Rhode-Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

The Committee to whom were referred the Memorials Petitions, and Resolutions of the towns of Providence North Providence, Cumberland, Barrington, Warwick East-Greenwich, South-Kingstown, Exeter. Richmond. Hopkinton and Westerly and to whom was likewise referred the Petition of one hundred Freemen of the town of Smithfield, beg leave respectfuily to

REPORT,

THAT these Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions, all point to the Embargo system, so rashly adopted and so pertinaciously persevered in by the present administration of the United States, as the principal and prominent cause of their privations, their sufferings, and their complaints.—The freemen of the towns who have addressed these representations to this Assembly, form a very large portion of its constituents, and they have undoubtedly expressed the opinions and the feelings of the majority of the people of this State.—Your committee conceive that it would indeed be singular, if the people of this State, so peculiarly and eminently commercial, should not deplore and deprecate the annihilation of commerce.

That it would be a paradox in the history of the human mind, if a people, who from the foundation of their government, have ever, heretofore, manifested the most warm and zealous attachment to civil liberty, should regard with indifference its extinguishment. It would betray an ignorance of their true interests if they did not esteem the "more perfect union of these States," as it is declared and provided for in the federal constitution, as the parent and perpetuator of their political prosperity.

That it would be a reflection on their discernment and sagacity, if they did not foresee that the dissolution of the Union, may be more surely, and as speedily effected by the systematic oppression of the government, as by the inconsiderate disobedience of the people.

That the people of this State, as one of the parties to the federal compact, have a right to express their sense of any violation of its provisions; and that it is the duty of this General Assembly, as the organ of their sentiments, and the depository of their authority, to interpose for the purpose of protecting them from the ruinous inflictions of usurped and unconstitutional power.

From an attentive perusal of the aforesaid Petitions, Memorials, and Resolves, your committee are clearly convinced, that the people of this State are averse to any foreign war, unless that war be just, necessary and unavoidable. Our situation is exposed beyond comparison more, than any other section of this immense country; our ports and harbours, so convenient for naval stations, though neglected by the present administration, would (as the histories of former wars evince) immediately attract, the attention and facilitate the progress of an invading foe; and our capital towns, and the whole line of our defenceless coast, would exhibit a scene of plunder, bloodshed and desolation.

The people are more decidedly averse to, and more loudly deprecate a war with Great-Britain, not that they are insensible to the wrongs and injuries they have suffered at her hand, or expect any favour from her friendship as distinct from her interest; not merely because her means of aggression are more formidable, and our prepared means of resistance less, but because it is apparent, from the public diplomatic communications between that country and this, that another attempt made in the spirit of peace to procure peace would be crowned with success; and that by a negotiation fairly and firmly conducted, the just neutral rights of this country could still be established and secured.

Their alarms on this subject are the stronger as a war with Great-Britain evidently implies, and would inevitably produce an alliance with France. This consequence is not denied, and the design is by some avowed.—France would introduce into our country her Generals, her tactics, her artillery, and her armies; and what would be more fatally dangerous, her diplomatic skill, her deceptive policy, her deluding and fascinating arts; and, if the resistance of a brave people, with a happier fortune than that of so many other nations, should save our liberties and beloved political institutions, from being buried under the trophies of a splendid and victorious despotism, yet the secret venom of a foreign political influence would circulate in our system, inflame our party animosities, and finally dissolve and destroy our national constitution. These remarks your committee conceive fairly represent the spirit of the Memorials, the Petitions, and Resolutions referred to them for consideration. They think they have not mistaken the meaning of the people.—Your committee conceive it unnecessary to enter into detailed reasonings, to shew that the embargo laws in many of their provisions are oppressive, tyrannical, and subversive of constitutional rights; this is done with convincing clearness in many of the Petitions and Memorials themselves, and with great ability in the Report of a committee adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and which has been communicated to the House of Representatives and has likewise been referred to this committee.

The committee has, however, attentively examined the several acts of Congress laying an embargo, and especially that passed on the 9th of January last, to enforce the same.

They have likewise deemed it their duty cautiously to examine the various public documents illustrative of our foreign relations, and, on a review of the whole matter, they deem it their duty to present the Resolutions which follow, to the consideration of the General Assembly; sensible that though no remedy at once adequate and immediate can be administered to the severe and numerous grievances under which the people labour, yet that, nevertheless, it will be consolatory and satisfactory to them to know, that their Representatives sympathize in their sufferings, are true to their interests, and prompt and determined in the assertion and protection of their undoubted rights and liberties.

Resolved, That the several acts of the Congress of the United States laying an embargo, by the permanent interdiction of foreign commerce, and by the numerous and vexatious restrictions upon the coasting trade, do, in opinion of this General Assembly, infringe upon the undeniable rights and privileges of the good people of this State.

Resolved, That the act of Congress of the 9th of January last, enforcing the several embargo acts, is in many of its provisions, unjust, oppressive, tyrannical and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That to preserve the union and to support the constitution of the United States, it becomes the duty of this General Assembly, while it is cautious not to infringe upon the constitutional and delegated powers and rights of the General Government to be vigilant in guarding from usurpation and violation, those powers and rights, which the good people of this State have expresly reserved to themselves, and have ever refused to delegate.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed and instructed to prepare a suitable Remonstrance, addressed to the Congress of the United States, expressive of the feelings and opinions of this General Assembly on the several subjects of complaint in the aforesaid Petitions, Memorials, and Resolves; and praying the repeal of the aforesaid obnoxious and oppressive laws, and that Congress will, in their wisdom, devise efficacious measures for the preservation of the peace of the United States; and that said committee report the same at the next session of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Report and Resolutions to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, and to the Governor of the State of Connecticut, and to the Legislatures of such other States as have manifested, or may manifest a disposition to concur with us in the adoption of constitutional measures for the preservation of the union of the States, and for the removal of the political evils under which we are now suffering.

By Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

House of Representatives, March 4, 1809. Voted, &c.

By Order,
THOMAS BURGESS, *Clerk.*

In the Senate—read the same day and concurred.

By Order,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

A true Copy: Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

The following are the ayes and noes on the above Resolutions:

In the Senate.

Ayes—Martin, Lippitt, Rhodes, Babcock, Anthony, Gardner, Fowler.—7.

Noes.—Aldrich, Waterman, Reynolds, Hazard.—4.

In the House of Representatives.

Ayes.—W. Allen, Almey, Bailey, Bofs, Bridgham, Nich. Brown, D. Chace, C. Chace, Childs, Gibbs, Gorton, Greene, Hagadorn, Harris, Holden, Hunter, J. B. Mafon, Millard, Mumford, Mafon, Noyes, S. Olney, Potter, W. Rhodes, P. Rhodes, Sayles, Salisbury, Smith, Stanton, Thurston, Totten, Watfon, Weeden, Wells, Wilkinfon.—35.

Noes.—J. Allen, Angell, Bartlett, Bowen, P. Briggs, Nathan Brown, John Brown, Champlin, Crandall, Davis, Fitk, Foster, Hails, Hammond, Knight, C. Manchester, S. Manchester, S. Mafon, Mowry, J. Olney, Peckham, Remington, Reynolds, Sprague, Steere, Tourtellot, Wilcox.—28.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MARCH 9.

SPANISH SUCCESSES.

A gentleman of character, who passed through this town, since our last, from the Vineyard informs that he left the Island of Trinidad, the 28th of January: at which place the accounts of the defeat of Blake's army in Spain, were known; but that on the day previous to his departure an account was received from the Spanish Main, where it had arrived from Cadiz, of a subsequent battle, in which the French, Spanish and English were engaged; and in which the French were defeated. That while this account was in the hands of the translator, the mail arrived from Barbadoes, and brought London papers to the 27th December; which were immediately read to a large collection at the Coffee-house. These papers contained accounts of a great battle fought early in December, in Spain, by the Spanish and English united, with the French; which battle, after great carnage on both sides, terminated in favour of the united armies; the French survivors being obliged to retreat towards Biscay, after the loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 30,000 men. Our informant could not obtain the English papers; but he heard distinctly the names of many officers enumerated, who were killed or wounded. He also mentions another circumstance, which shews these papers must be of a date more recent than any we have received, which is, that Gen. Wellesley had been honourably acquitted of the share he had in the convention with Junot, in Portugal.

From the above source we learn, that an insurrection had been projected in the Spanish Colony of Carraccas, in favour of declaring it independent of Spain; but the great body of the people, continued loyal to Ferdinand VII. the project was defeated; and several of the revolutionists had been executed. We have our fears, that some North-Americans were among them.

The account of the victory gained by the Spanish Patriots over their French invaders, gathers new features of truth daily. It will not be many days we think, before the particulars will be officially communicated.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1809.

NON-INTERCOURSE, &c.

The *Non-Intercourse, Non-Importation and partial repealing Embargo bill*, passed both Houses of Congress on Tuesday the 28th ult.; in the lower House 80 to 41—Senate 17 to 14. It received the President's signature on Wednesday, the 1st inst. We have received a copy of the official act, of which the following is an

ABSTRACT:—

SEC. 1.—Immediately interdicts the entry of British and French public ships into our harbours or waters, excepting vessels forced in by distress, pursued by an enemy, charged with governmental despatches or business, or packets without cargoes. The President, or person empowered by him for *that purpose*, is to employ force to execute this provision when necessary. [*This clause absorbs the President's Proclamation prohibiting British public vessels exclusively.*]

SEC. 2.—If any British or French public vessel, *not excepted as above*, enters our waters, it is not lawful for any citizen or person resident, to have any intercourse with her, or afford her supplies, or to her officers or crew, or repair her, or pilot her, except outward. Penalty not less than 100 dollars, nor exceeding 10,000; and imprisonment, not less than one month, nor more than a year.

SEC. 3.—That from and after the 20th day of May next, the entrance is forbid to ALL VESSELS, sailing under the flags of France or Britain, or owned in whole or in part by a subject of either—(*excepting* as in the first section.) And if *any* such vessel shall enter with or *without a cargo*—she shall be condemned, and the cargo, when there is any.

SEC. 4.—That from and after the 20th of May, it shall not be lawful to import *any* goods or merchandize *whatever*, from any port of France or Britain, or their dependencies or *any place in the* ACTUAL *possession of either.*—Nor shall it be lawful to import from *any foreign port or place*, any goods or merchandize, being of the *growth, produce or manufacture* of Britain, France, their dependencies, or place in actual possession of either.

Provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to effect the cargoes of such ships or vessels owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which have cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the 22d day of Dec. 1807 or which had departed for such port, by permission of the President, under the Acts supplementary to the act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

SEC. 5. That whenever, after May 20, any prohibited article is imported, or is *put on board* any ship or vessel, boat, raft or *carriage*, with INTENTION of importation, all such articles, as well as *all other articles* on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, *belonging to the owner* of such prohibited articles shall be forfeited; and the owner shall moreover pay *treble the value.*

SEC. 6.—That if any prohibited article shall be put on board any ship or vessel, boat raft or carriage with intention to import with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship, &c. &c. such ship, &c. shall be forfeited, and the owner and master shall *moreover* each pay treble the value of such articles.

SEC. 7.—That if any prohibited articles shall be on board any vessel arriving, and omitted in the manifest or entry of the master, owner or consignee, or shall be landed, or attempted to be landed, without a permit, the same penalties shall be incurred as in the case of similar omission, landing or attempt to land, in relation to articles liable to duties on importation.

SEC. 8.—That every officer of the customs shall have the like power to seize goods imported contrary to this act: to keep the same in custody: to enter any vessel, dwelling-house, store, building or other place, to se as such goods: as they now have in relation to goods subject to duty: and if any person shall *conceal* or BUY any goods knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person shall pay double the value.

SEC. 9.—That each master shall swear that there are not in his belief, any prohibited articles on board his vessel: and that if he shall discover any, he will make due report.

SEC. 10.—That importers or consignees shall also swear, as in section 9.

SEC. 11.—Authorizes the President to proclaim a *renewal of intercourse* with any nation which shall revoke decrees or orders violating our neutrality, or modify them so as to have that effect. Bonds then to be given by vessels going where the intercourse is renewed, that they will not trade with places to which intercourse is not renewed. Bonds to be double the value of the vessel and cargo. All old penalties to be recovered.

SEC. 12.—Raises the Embargo after the 15th of March, except as to Britain and France and their dependencies, and places in the actual possession of either.

SEC. 13.—Provides that bonds shall be given to double the amount of the vessel and *cargo*, if the VESSEL is wholly owned by a citizen or citizens: and four times the value if the VESSEL is owned in part or in whole by *any foreigner*—that the vessel shall not sail without a clearance, nor when leaving port proceed to any prohibited place, nor be directly nor indirectly engaged *during the voyage*, in any trade with such port: nor put any article on board any other vessel: and comply with every requisite of the 2d section of the Enforcing Act. The parties to the bond shall within a time to be expressed in the bonds, produce to the collector of the district from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of *the same*—the certificate to be in the same manner as for debentures—and the bonds shall be sued and recovered, unless proof shall be produced of such *relanding*, or loss at sea.

SEC. 14.—That so much of the act laying an embargo on all vessels in the United States and the several act supplementary thereto, as compels vessels owned by citizens of the United States bound to another port of the said States, or vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats, either not masted, or not decked, to give bond and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts) be, and the same is hereby repealed after March 15. Provided however, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts, as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 15. That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said States or licenced for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any specie, or goods or merchandize, unless a *permit* shall have been *previously* obtained from the proper officer to grant such permits: nor unless the owner, consignee, agent or factor shall, with the master, give bond, with one or more sureties to the United States in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States. *Provided*, That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel, which employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds within the United States to give bond in an amount equal to one hunderd and fifty dollars for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade.

SEC. 16—That if any ship or vessel shall during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited: and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo on board the same.

SEC 17—Provides for the repeal of the old non-importation law.

SEC. 18—Prescribes the mode of recovering forfeitures, which is by action of debt, or by indictment or information—and a mitigation of penalties may be applied for as under a standing law.

SEC. 19—Limits this act and all the Embargo Laws to the end of the next session of

Legislature of Rhode-Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

The Committee to whom were referred the Memorials Petitions, and Resolutions of the towns of Providence North Providence, Cumberland, Barrington, Warwick East-Greenwich, South-Kingstown, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton and Westerly and to whom was likewise referred the Petition of one hundred Freemen of the town of Smithfield, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT,

THAT these Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions, all point to the Embargo system, so rashly adopted and so pertinaciously persevered in by the present administration of the United States, as the principal and prominent cause of their privations, their sufferings, and their complaints.—The freemen of the towns who have addressed these representations to this Assembly, form a very large portion of its constituents, and they have undoubtedly expressed the opinions and the feelings of the majority of the people of this State.—Your committee conceive that it would indeed be singular, if the people of this State, so peculiarly and eminently commercial, should not deplore and deprecate the annihilation of commerce.

That it would be a paradox in the history of the human mind, if a people, who from the foundation of their government, have ever, heretofore, manifested the most warm and zealous attachment to civil liberty, should regard with indifference its extinguishment. It would betray an ignorance of their true interests if they did not esteem the "more perfect union of these States," as it is declared and provided for in the federal constitution, as the parent and perpetuator of their political prosperity.

That it would be a reflection on their discernment and sagacity, if they did not foresee that the dissolution of the Union, may be more surely, and as speedily effected by the systematic oppression of the government, as by the inconsiderate disobedience of the people.

That the people of this State, as one of the parties to the federal compact, have a right to express their sense of any violation of its provisions; and that it is the duty of this General Assembly, as the organ of their sentiments, and the depository of their authority, to interpose for the purpose of protecting them from the ruinous inflictions of usurped and unconstitutional power.

From an attentive perusal of the aforesaid Petitions, Memorials, and Resolves, your committee are clearly convinced, that the people of this State are averse to any foreign war, unless that war be just, necessary and unavoidable. Our situation is exposed beyond comparison more, than any other section of this immense country; our ports and harbours, so convenient for naval stations, though neglected by the present administration, would (as the histories of former wars evince) immediately attract the attention and facilitate the progress of an invading foe; and our capital towns, and the whole line of our defenceless coast, would exhibit a scene of plunder, bloodshed and desolation.

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Their alarms on this subject are the stronger, as a war with Great-Britain evidently implies, and would inevitably produce an alliance with France. This consequence is not denied, and the design is by some avowed.—France would introduce into our country her Generals, her tactics, her artillery, and her armies; and what would be more fatally dangerous, her diplomatic skill, her deceptive policy, her deluding and fascinating arts; and, if the resistance of a brave people, with a happier fortune than that of so many other nations, should save our liberties and beloved political institutions, from being buried under the trophies of a splendid and victorious despotism, yet the secret venom of a foreign political influence would circulate in our system, inflame our party animosities, and finally dissolve and destroy our national constitution. These remarks your committee conceive fairly represent the spirit of the Memorials, the Petitions, and Resolutions referred to them for consideration. They think they have not mistaken the meaning of the people.—Your committee conceive it unnecessary to enter into detailed reasonings, to shew that the embargo laws in many of their provisions are oppressive, tyrannical, and subversive of constitutional rights; this is done with convincing clearness in many of the Petitions and Memorials themselves, and with great ability in the Report of a committee adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and which has been communicated to the House of Representatives and has likewise been referred to this committee.

The committee has, however, attentively examined the several acts of Congress laying an embargo, and especially that passed on the 9th of January last, to enforce the same.

They have likewise deemed it their duty cautiously to examine the various public documents illustrative of our foreign relations, and, on a review of the whole matter, they deem it their duty to present the Resolutions which follow, to the consideration of the General Assembly; sensible that though no remedy at once adequate and immediate can be administered to the severe and numerous grievances under which the people labour, yet that, nevertheless, it will be consolatory and satisfactory to them to know, that their Representatives sympathize in their sufferings, are true to their interests, and prompt and determined in the assertion and protection of their undoubted rights and liberties.

Resolved, That the several acts of the Congress of the United States laying an embargo, by the permanent interdiction of foreign commerce, and by the numerous and vexatious restrictions upon the coasting trade, do, in opinion of this General Assembly, infringe upon the undeniable rights and privileges of the good people of this State.

Resolved, That the act of Congress of the 9th of January last, enforcing the several embargo acts, is in many of its provisions, unjust, oppressive, tyrannical and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That to preserve the union and to support the constitution of the United States, it becomes the duty of this General Assembly, while it is cautious not to infringe upon the constitutional and delegated powers and rights of the General Government to be vigilant in guarding from usurpation and violation, those powers and rights, which the good people of this State have expresly reserved to themselves, and have ever refused to delegate.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed and instructed to prepare a suitable Remonstrance, addressed to the Congress of the United States, expressive of the feelings and opinions of this General Assembly on the several subjects of complaint in the aforesaid Petitions, Memorials, and Resolves; and praying the repeal of the aforesaid obnoxious and oppressive laws, and that Congress will, in their wisdom, devise efficacious measures for the preservation of the peace of the United States; and that said committee report the same at the next session of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Report and Resolutions to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, and to the Governor of the State of Connecticut, and to the Legislatures of such other States as have manifested, or may manifest a disposition to concur with us in the adoption of constitutional measures for the preservation of the union of the States, and for the removal of the political evils under which we are now suffering.

By Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

House of Representatives, March 4, 1809. Voted, &c.

By Order,
THOMAS BURGESS, *Clerk.*

In the Senate—read the same day and concurred.

By Order,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

A true Copy: Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

The following are the ayes and noes on the above Resolutions:

In the Senate.

Ayes—Martin, Lippitt, Rhodes, Babcock, Anthony, Gardner, Fowler.—7.

Noes.—Aldrich, Waterman, Reynolds, Hazard.—4.

In the House of Representatives.

Ayes.—W. Allen, Almey, Bailey, Boss, Bridgham, Nich. Brown, D. Chace, C. Chace, Childs, Gibbs, Gorton, Greene, Hagadorn, Harris, Holden, Hunter, J. B. Mason, Millard, Mumford, Mason, Noyes, S. Olney, Potter, W. Rhodes, P. Rhodes, Sayles, Salisbury, Smith, Stanton, Thurston, Totten, Watson, Weeden, Wells, Wilkinson.—35.

Noes.—J. Allen, Angell, Bartlett, Bowen, P. Briggs, Nathan Brown, John Brown, Champlin, Crandall, Davis, Fisk, Fosler, Hails, Hammond, Knight, C. Manchester, S. Manchester, S. Mason, Mowry, J. Olney, Peckham, Remington, Reynolds, Sprague, Steere, Tourtellot, Wilcox.—28.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MARCH 9.

SPANISH SUCCESSES.

A gentleman of character, who passed through this town, since our last, from the Vineyard, informs that he left the Island of Trinidad, the 28th of January: at which place the accounts of the defeat of Blake's army in Spain, were known; but that on the day previous to his departure an account was received from the Spanish Main, where it had arrived from Cadiz, of a subsequent battle, in which the French, Spanish and English were engaged; and in which the French were defeated. That while this account was in the hands of the translator, the mail arrived from Barbadoes, and brought London papers to the 27th December; which were immediately read to a large collection at the Coffee-house. These papers contained accounts of a great battle fought early in December, in Spain, by the Spanish and English united, with the French; which battle, after great carnage on both sides, terminated in favour of the united armies; the French survivors being obliged to retreat towards Biscay, after the loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 30,000 men. Our informant could not obtain the English papers; but he heard distinctly the names of many officers enumerated, who were killed or wounded. He also mentions another circumstance, which shews these papers must be of a date more recent than any we have received, which is, that Gen. Wellesley had been honourably acquitted of the share he had in the convention with Junot, in Portugal.

From the above source we learn, that an insurrection had been projected in the Spanish Colony of Carraccas, in favour of declaring it independent of Spain; but the great body of the people, continued loyal to Ferdinand VII. the project was defeated; and several of the revolutionists had been executed. We have our fears, that some North-Americans were among them.

The account of the victory gained by the Spanish Patriots over their French invaders, gathers new features of truth daily. It will not be many days we think, before the particulars will be officially communicated.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1809.

NON-INTERCOURSE, &c.

The *Non-Intercourse, Non Importation and partial repealing Embargo bill*, passed both Houses of Congress on Tuesday the 28th ult.; in the lower House 80 to 41—Senate 17 to 14. It received the President's signature on Wednesday, the 1st inst. We have received a copy of the official act, of which the following is an

ABSTRACT:—

SEC. 1.—Immediately interdicts the entry of British and French public ships into our harbours or waters, excepting vessels forced in by distress, pursued by an enemy, charged with governmental despatches or business, or packets without cargoes. The President, or person empowered by him for *that purpose*, is to employ force to execute this provision when necessary. [*This clause absorbs the President's Proclamation prohibiting British public vessels exclusively.*]

SEC. 2.—If any British or French public vessel, *not excepted as above*, enters our waters, it is not lawful for any citizen or person resident, to have any intercourse with her, or afford her supplies, or to her officers or crew, or repair her, or pilot her, except outward. Penalty not less than 100 dollars, nor exceeding 10,000; and imprisonment, not less than one month, nor more than a year.

SEC. 3.—That from and after the 20th day of May next, the entrance is forbid to ALL VESSELS, sailing under the flags of France or Britain, or owned in whole or in part by a subject of either—(*excepting* as in the first section.) And if *any* such vessel shall enter with or *without a cargo*—she shall be condemned, and the cargo, when there is any.

SEC. 4.—That from and after the 20th of May, it shall not be lawful to import *any* goods or merchandize *whatever*, from any port of France or Britain, or their dependencies or *any place in the* ACTUAL *possession of either.*—Nor shall it be lawful to import from *any foreign port or place*, any goods or merchandize, being of the *growth, produce or manufacture* of Britain, France, their dependencies, or place in actual possession of either.

Provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to effect the cargoes of such ships or vessels owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which have cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the 22d day of Dec. 1807 or which had departed for such port, by permission of the President, under the Acts supplementary to the act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

SEC. 5. That whenever, after May 20, any prohibited article is imported, or is *put on board* any ship or vessel, boat, raft or *carriage*, with INTENTION of importation, all such articles, as well as *all other articles* on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, *belonging to the owner* of such prohibited articles shall be forfeited; and the owner shall moreover pay *treble the value.*

SEC. 6.—That if any prohibited article shall be put on board any ship or vessel, boat raft or carriage with intention to import with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship, &c. &c. such ship, &c. shall be forfeited, and the owner and master shall *moreover* each pay treble the value of such articles.

SEC. 7.—That if any prohibited articles shall be on board any vessel arriving, and omitted in the manifest or entry of the master, owner or consignee, or shall be landed, or attempted to be landed, without a permit, the same penalties shall be incurred as in the case of similar omission, landing or attempt to land, in relation to articles liable to duties on importation.

SEC. 8.—That every officer of the customs shall have the like power to seize goods imported contrary to this act; to keep the same in custody: to enter any vessel, dwelling-house, store, building or other place, to seize such goods: as they now have in relation to goods subject to duty: and if any person shall *conceal* or BUY any goods knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person shall pay double the value.

SEC. 9.—That each master shall swear that there are not in his belief, any prohibited articles on board his vessel: and that if he shall discover any, he will make due report.

SEC. 10.—That importers or consignees shall also swear, as in section 9.

SEC. 11.—Authorizes the President to proclaim a *renewal of intercourse* with any nation which shall revoke decrees or orders violating our neutrality, or modify them so as to have that effect. Bonds then to be given by vessels going where the intercourse is renewed, that they will not trade with places to which intercourse is not renewed. Bonds to be double the value of the vessel and cargo. All old penalties to be recovered.

SEC. 12.—Raises the Embargo after the 15th of March, except as to Britain and France and their dependencies, and places in the actual possession of either.

SEC. 13.—Provides that bonds shall be given to double the amount of the vessel and *cargo*, if the VESSEL is wholly owned by a citizen or citizens: and four times the value if the VESSEL is owned in part or in whole by *any foreigner*—that the vessel shall not sail without a clearance, nor when leaving port proceed to any prohibited place, nor be directly nor indirectly engaged *during the voyage*, in any trade with such port: nor put any article on board any other vessel: and comply with every requisite of the 2d section of the Enforcing Act. The parties to the bond shall within a time to be expressed in the bonds, produce to the collector of the district from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of *the same*—the certificate to be in the same manner as for debentures—and the bonds shall be sued and recovered, unless proof shall be produced of such *relanding*, or loss at sea.

SEC. 14.—That so much of the act laying an embargo on all vessels in the United States and the several act supplementary thereto, as compels vessels owned by citizens of the United States bound to another port of the said States, or vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats, either not masted, or not decked, to give bond and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts) be, and the same is hereby repealed after March 15. Provided however, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts, as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 15. That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said States or licenced for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any specie, or goods or merchandize, unless a *permit* shall have been *previously* obtained from the proper officer to grant such permits: nor unless the owner, consignee, agent or factor shall, with the master, give bond, with one or more sureties to the United States in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States. *Provided*, That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel, which employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds within the United States to give bond in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade.

SEC. 16.—That if any ship or vessel shall during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited: and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo on board the same.

SEC. 17.—Provides for the repeal of the old non-importation law.

SEC. 18.—Prescribes the mode of recovering forfeitures, which is by action of debt, or by indictment or information—and a mitigation of penalties may be applied for as under a standing law.

SEC. 19.—Limits this act and all the Embargo Laws to the end of the next session of

Congress. [*Congress has thus resumed its controul over the Embargo Laws, and retained it over the Non Intercourse Law!*]

FROM WASHINGTON, March 2.

"The *Non-Intercourse, and partial Repeal of the Embargo Bill* has at length passed the several branches, and become a Law, by the sanction of the President's signature. It was with extreme reluctance, that he gave his assent to this measure, although brought about by the influence of his *co patriots*; but the truth is, that both Giles, and every other democratic member who had sense enough to see the dangers that surrounded their party, began to tremble for their political safety, and insisted on the adoption of a plan, that should appease, in some measure, the rising indignation of the people. The plan they have adopted, bears not on its aspect, it is true, the detestable name of *Embargo*, but virtually, it inherits most of its vices, and by its false show of impartiality, and subserviency to the wishes of the people, may mislead and ruin thousands. The partizans of administration will attempt to shew, that this is a patriotic measure—and the only one which the exigencies of the times would allow of, still we hope the people will think for themselves; and after being confined in the stocks for fourteen months, that they are not wholly released from their servitude, but have yet one leg remaining in "durance vile."

"The nomination, by President Jefferson, of Mr. Short, as minister to Russia, has been *unanimously rejected*. The Senate will have no diplomatic intercourse with Russia.—This shows in what estimation the wishes and opinions of Mr. Jefferson are held, now that his *power* is about to cease."

The General Assembly of this State, at their last session, granted to Dr. BENJAMIN WAITE CASE, of this town, and his associates, a Charter of Incorporation, under the name and style of the AQUEDNECK COAL COMPANY.*

A Charter was also granted to Mr. PERKINS NICHOLS, of Boston, and his associates, under the name and style of the RHODE-ISLAND COAL COMPANY.

* *Aquedneck was the original name of Rhode-Island.*

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

Capt. Marshall, of the schooner Harriet, arrived at New-York, in 21 days from St. Bartholomews, informs that two days before he sailed, news was received that the English had captured the island of Martinique, excepting Fort Bourbon, which the French still had possession of.

JAMES MADISON's
INAUGURAL SPEECH.

By the arrival here this morning of the Packet Huntress, Earl, from New York we received papers of that city to the 9th inst. (three days later than by mail) from which the inaugural Speech of Mr. MADISON, and the interesting articles which follow it, are copied.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1809.

INAUGURAL SPEECH.

This day at twelve o'clock, his Excellency JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, delivered, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following Inaugural Address, and was immediately sworn into office, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

UNWILLING to depart from examples of the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me, by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, from the deliberate and tranquil suffrages of a free and virtuous nation, would under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion—as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me, are inexpressibly enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel; and that of our own country full of difficulties. The pressure of these too, is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment when the national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from the change, has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed, in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvement of agriculture; in the successful enterprizes of commerce; in the progress of manufactures and useful arts; in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt; and in the valuable works and establishments, every where multiplying over the face of our land.

It is a precious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any unwarrantable views nor, as I trust, on any involuntary errors in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace, by observing justice and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations, with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candor in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them cannot be anticipated. Assuring myself that, under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safeguards to its honor and essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles, which I bring with me into this arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussions and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them to an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones: to foster a spirit of independence too just to invade the rights of others: too proud to surrender our own: too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others: to hold the union of the states as the basis of their peace and happiness: to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities: to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system: to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction: to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press: to observe economy in public expenditures: to liberate the public resources by an honorable discharge of the public debts: to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and trained militia is the firmest bulwark of republics, that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger: nor, with large ones safe: to promote by authorised means improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external, as well as internal commerce, to favour, in like manner the advancement of science and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty: to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritoriously applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbours from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilized state. As far as sentiments and intentions such as these, can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path in which I am to tread, lighted by examples of illustrious services, successively rendered, in the most trying difficulties, by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor; it might least become me here to speak—I may however be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted, through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interests and happiness.—But the source to which I look for the aid, which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow-citizens, and in the councils of those representing them, in the other departments associated in the care of the national interests. In these, my confidence will, under every difficulty, be placed: next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations—whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising republic and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.

CONGRES.

IN SENATE, March 1.

The senate took into consideration the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of the military establishment and of the navy of the U. S. for the year 1809.

On a motion to strike out the following words in the 6th section—"For the fortification of ports and harbors, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one million of dollars."

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 26, Nays 6.

March 2.

The bill from the House of Representatives for imposing an additional duty of 50 per cent. on ad valorem goods, was rejected—Yeas 5, Nays 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, March 2.

The bill to prevent any person from taking a foreign licence to navigate to any part of the world, was ordered to a third reading.—Much other business was done of minor importance.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 8.

The Collector of this port yesterday received at the Custom-House an official copy of the Non Intercourse Law, with a letter of instructions on that law from the Secretary of the Treasury.

We understand that vessels will be permitted to clear out after the 15th inst. for ports in Spain, Portugal, Holland, and their dependencies: besides all other ports and places not under the domination of France or Great-Britain. Vessels will not be permitted to clear out for that part of St. Domingo in possession of the Blacks.

We are also informed, that vessels will not be permitted to clear out for Italy.

MARCH 9.

It is confidently asserted, and from good authority, that the following appointments will take place in the Executive Department of the United States.

Mr. GALLATIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. R. SMITH, (the present Secretary of the Navy) to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. PAUL HAMILTON, late Governor of South Carolina, to be Secretary at War.

Dr. EUSTIS, of Boston, to be Secretary of the Navy.

It is of importance to our commercial friends to know, that agreeably to the Instructions to the Collectors of the different ports, (under the non-intercourse act) *no foreign vessel* will be permitted to take on board any cargo—nor, *after* the 15th of this month, can *clear* either for French or English ports—and, before clearance is granted, must give bonds to four times the amount of the vessel, and, if she has on board any of her *inward* cargo, this must also be bonded in a similar amount, conditioned not to go to ports interdicted to American vessels.—No clearance can be granted for the kingdom of Italy or St. Domingo, *until* their situation is more fully ascertained.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner Portsmouth, Winslow, Richmond: Sloop Halcyon, Waldin, New-York: do. Betsey, Randall, Alexandria.

CLEARED

British brig Adriana, Newbold, Monte Video: Sloop Halcyon, Waldin, New-York.

FURTHER AND STILL MORE IMPORTANT SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS.

JUST from the press at Boston, and this day received and for sale at

L. ROUSMANIERE's

BOOK and STATIONARY Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

A PAMPHLET.

Containing the *Letters*, and *parts of Letters*, which our *upright* and *patriotic* Administration, have *suppressed* from the body of those *Documents*, they lately published as containing a *full* and *impartial* view of the Correspondence of our respective ministers at the Courts of London and Paris. To these *suppressed* Papers, are added such Remarks, as were deemed necessary to the right understanding of important Documents, which have been materially mutilated.—Price 12 1-2 Cents single.

Newport, March 11, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for Sale,

170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hogsheads and Bags.
130 Cannisters Batavia SUGAR.
500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.
134 Bales Upland COTTON.
24 Barrels pickled SHAD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE, BY

Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR.
30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as usual.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE new Ship FRANKLIN, WILLIAM COZZENS, Master, 312 Tons burthen, will sail on the 25th inst.—For Freight or Passage, apply to BENJAMIN RUGGLES, or the Master on board at GYLES's Wharf.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

A NUMBER of Oxen, Cows, and other Stock, and Farming Utensils; will be sold at Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st of March inst. at X o'clock A. M. (if fair weather, if not the next fair day) on the Farm adjacent to the Beach, belonging to Mrs. GIBBS.—Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

VARIOUS kinds of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to any in the State—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions, in good order.—Apply at No. 23, Washington-street.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District:—

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of March inst. at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the House of Thomas Townsend in Newport, the Sloop BETSEY, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, decreed forfeit at a special District Court, held at Providence on the twenty-seventh day of February last.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

March 7th, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE remarkable fast-sailing Ship TRIUMPH, now lying at Newport, as she arrived from sea; well found in all respects, 350 Tons burthen, three years old, pierced for 28 guns, copper fastened, and coppered to the bends, built at Liverpool, (England) of the best materials.—For terms, apply to JACOB SMITH, Newport, or to B. HOPPIN & SON, Providence, where an Inventory may be seen.

A L S O,

The Ship CHARLES & HARRIOT, 196 Tons burthen, copper bottomed, five years old, sails remarkably fast, is a very suitable size Vessel for the North-West Trade, the Coast of Sumatra, or the Streights.—For terms, apply to

JACOB SMITH.

Newport, March 8, 1809.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE Schooner RISING SUN, three years old, in compleat order for sea, now lying at Fall-River.—For terms, &c. apply to *Bowen & Ennis*, Newport, or to AARON BORDEN.

Troy, March 10, 1809.

To Let, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 27th of March, at XI o'clock A. M. at the Brick-Markets, to the highest bidder.

THE TOWN MARSH, adjoining the Pond and Beach, for the term of one year. Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

James Center,

HAS just received a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS, which he is now selling at No. 111 Thames-street, Newport, viz:—

PEAS.	*BEANS.*
Early Charlton.	Early white Bush.
Early Frame.	Do. Black.
Golden Hotspur.	Refugee and Speckled.
Blue Prussian.	
CABBAGE.	Head Lettuce, of different kinds.
Early Yorkshire.	Beet, Carrot, Parsnips
Early Dwarf.	Bush, and long neck Squash.
Do. Battersea.	Water and musk Melon.
Do. Heart-shaped.	Onion, Cucumber.
Green & yellow Savoy.	Summer Savory.
Early Cauliflower.	Sweet Majorum.
RADISH.	Sage, Penper, Spinage.
Salmon, Early short,	Nasturtion.
Frame, and scarlet Do.	Vegetable Oyster.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 25th inst.

THAT Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE in Pelham-street, now occupied by *William Thompson*, with a Garden, and an excellent well of water in the yard.—For terms, apply to DANIEL B. VAUGHN.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

To be Let at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 3d of April, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, for One Year.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the Kilbourne House, so called, situate in Broad-street, in Newport, with the Garden privilege thereunto belonging.—Terms to be made known upon the premises.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

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THE House and Garden, situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. *Christopher Congdon*.—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public, that *Samuel Knowcake*, a mulatto or mustee man slave, has absconded and left her service, hereby forbids all persons from hiring said slave, or entertaining or trading with him on any account, or manner whatsoever, at their peril.

MARY HULL.

South-Kingstown, March 9, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms, apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 14th inst.

A NEW and convenient Dwelling-House in Spring-street, near the State-House.—Apply to WALTER CORNELL,

Newport, 10th of 3d mo. 1809.

Congress. [*Congress has thus resumed its controul over the Embargo Laws, and retained it over the Non Intercourse Law!*]

FROM WASHINGTON, March 2.

"The *Non-Intercourse, and partial Repeal of the Embargo Bill* has at length passed the several branches, and become a Law, by the sanction of the President's signature. It was with extreme reluctance, that he gave his assent to this measure, although brought about by the influence of his *co patriots*; but the truth is, that both Giles, and every other democratic member who had sense enough to see the dangers that surrounded their party, began to tremble for their political safety, and insisted on the adoption of a plan, that should appease, in some measure, the rising indignation of the people. The plan they have adopted, bears not on its aspect, it is true, the detestable name of *Embargo*, but virtually, it inherits most of its vices, and by its false show of impartiality, and subserviency to the wishes of the people, may mislead and ruin thousands. The partizans of administration will attempt to shew, that this is a patriotic measure—and the only one which the exigencies of the times would allow of, still we hope the people will think for themselves; and after being confined in the stocks for fourteen months, that they are not wholly released from their servitude, but have yet one leg remaining in "durance vile."

"The nomination, by President Jefferson, of Mr. Short, as minister to Russia, has been *unanimously rejected*. The Senate will have no diplomatic intercourse with Russia.—This shows in what estimation the wishes and opinions of Mr. Jefferson are held, now that his *power* is about to cease."

The General Assembly of this State, at their last session, granted to Dr. BENJAMIN WAITE CASE, of this town, and his associates, a Charter of Incorporation, under the name and style of the AQUEDNECK COAL COMPANY.*

A Charter was also granted to Mr. PERKINS NICHOLS, of Boston, and his associates, under the name and style of the RHODE-ISLAND COAL COMPANY.

* *Aquedneck was the original name of Rhode-Island.*

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

Capt. Marshall, of the schooner Harriet, arrived at New-York, in 21 days from St. Bartholomews, informs that two days before he sailed, news was received that the English had captured the island of Martinique, excepting Fort Bourbon, which the French still had possession of.

JAMES MADISON's
INAUGURAL SPEECH.

By the arrival here this morning of the Packet Huntress, Earl, from New York we received papers of that city to the 9th inst. (three days later than by mail) from which the inaugural Speech of Mr. MADISON, and the interesting articles which follow it, are copied.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1809.

INAUGURAL SPEECH.

This day at twelve o'clock, his Excellency JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, delivered, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following Inaugural Address, and was immediately sworn into office, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

UNWILLING to depart from examples of the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me, by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, from the deliberate and tranquil suffrages of a free and virtuous nation, would under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion—as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me, are inexpressibly enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel; and that of our own country full of difficulties. The pressure of these too, is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment when the national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from the change, has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed, in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvement of agriculture; in the successful enterprizes of commerce; in the progress of manufactures and useful arts; in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt; and in the valuable works and establishments, every where multiplying over the face of our land.

It is a precious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any unwarrantable views, nor, as I trust, on any involuntary errors in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace, by observing justice and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations, with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candor in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them cannot be anticipated. Assuring myself that, under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safeguards to its honor and essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles, which I bring with me into this arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussions and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them to an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones: to foster a spirit of independence too just to invade the rights of others: too proud to surrender our own: too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others: to hold the union of the states as the basis of their peace and happiness: to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities: to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system: to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction: to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press: to observe economy in public expenditures: to liberate the public resources by an honorable discharge of the public debts: to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and trained militia is the firmest bulwark of republics, that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger: nor, with large ones safe: to promote by authorised means improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external, as well as internal commerce, to favour, in like manner the advancement of science and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty: to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritoriously applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbours from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilized state. As far as sentiments and intentions such as these, can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path in which I am to tread, lighted by examples of illustrious services, successively rendered, in the most trying difficulties, by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor; it might least become me here to speak—I may however be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted, through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interests and happiness.—But the source to which I look for the aid, which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow-citizens, and in the councils of those representing them, in the other departments associated in the care of the national interests. In these, my confidence will, under every difficulty, be placed: next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations—whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising republic and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.

CONGRES.

IN SENATE, March 1.

The senate took into consideration the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of the military establishment and of the navy of the U. S. for the year 1809.

On a motion to strike out the following words in the 6th section—"For the fortification of ports and harbors, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one million of dollars."

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 28, Nays 6.

March 2.

The bill from the House of Representatives for imposing an additional duty of 50 per cent. on ad valorem goods, was rejected—Yeas 5, Nays 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, March 2.

The bill to prevent any person from taking a foreign licence to navigate to any part of the world, was ordered to a third reading.—Much other business was done of minor importance.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 8.

The Collector of this port yesterday received at the Custom-House an official copy of the Non Intercourse Law, with a letter of instructions on that law from the Secretary of the Treasury.

We understand that vessels will be permitted to clear out after the 15th inst. for ports in Spain, Portugal, Holland, and their dependencies: besides all other ports and places not under the domination of France or Great-Britain. Vessels will not be permitted to clear out for that part of St. Domingo in possession of the Blacks.

We are also informed, that vessels will not be permitted to clear out for Italy.

MARCH 9.

It is confidently asserted, and from good authority, that the following appointments will take place in the Executive Department of the United States.

Mr. GALLATIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. R. SMITH, (the present Secretary of the Navy) to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. PAUL HAMILTON, late Governor of South Carolina, to be Secretary at War.

Dr. EUSTIS, of Boston, to be Secretary of the Navy.

It is of importance to our commercial friends to know, that agreeably to the Instructions to the Collectors of the different ports, (under the non-intercourse act) *no foreign vessel* will be permitted to take on board any cargo—nor, *after* the 15th of this month, can *clear* either for French or English ports—and, before clearance is granted, must give bonds to four times the amount of the vessel, and, if she has on board any of her *inward* cargo, this must also be bonded in a similar amount, conditioned not to go to ports interdicted to American vessels.—No clearance can be granted for the kingdom of Italy or St. Domingo, *until* their situation is more fully ascertained.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner Portsmouth, Winslow, Richmond: Sloop Halcyon, Waldin, New-York: do. Betsey, Randall, Alexandria.

CLEARED

British brig Adriana, Newbold, Monte Video: Sloop Halcyon, Waldin, New-York.

FURTHER
AND STILL MORE IMPORTANT
SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS.

JUST from the press at Boston, and this day received and for sale at

L. ROUSMANIERE's

BOOK and STATIONARY Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

A PAMPHLET.

Containing the *Letters*, and *parts of Letters*, which our *upright* and *patriotic* Administration, have *suppressed* from the body of those *Documents*, they lately published as containing a *full* and *impartial* view of the Correspondence of our respective ministers at the Courts of London and Paris. To these *suppressed* Papers, are added such Remarks, as were deemed necessary to the right understanding of important Documents, which have been materially mutilated.—Price 12 1-2 Cents single.

Newport, March 11, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for Sale,

170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hogsheads and Bags.
130 Cannisters Batavia SUGAR.
500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.
134 Bales Upland COTTON.
24 Barrels pickled SHAD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE, BY

Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR.
30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as usual.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE new Ship FRANKLIN, WILLIAM COZZENS, Master, 312 Tons burthen, will sail on the 25th inst.—For Freight or Passage, apply to BENJAMIN RUGGLES, or the Master on board at GYLES's Wharf.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

A NUMBER of Oxen, Cows, and other Stock, and Farming Utensils; will be sold at Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st of March inst. at X o'clock A. M. (if fair weather, if not the next fair day) on the Farm adjacent to the Beach, belonging to Mrs. GIBBS.—Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

VARIOUS kinds of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to any in the State.—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions, in good order.—Apply at No. 23, Washington-Street.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District:—

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of March inst. at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the House of Thomas Townsend in Newport, the Sloop BETSEY, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, decreed forfeit at a special District Court, held at Providence on the twenty-seventh day of February last.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

March 7th, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE remarkable fast sailing Ship TRIUMPH, now lying at Newport, as she arrived from sea; well found in all respects, 350 Tons burthen, three years old, pierced for 28 guns, copper fastened, and coppered to the bends, built at Liverpool, (England) of the best materials.—For terms, apply to JACOB SMITH, Newport, or to B. HOPPIN & SON, Providence, where an Inventory may be seen.

A L S O,

The Ship CHARLES & HARRIOT, 196 Tons burthen, copper bottomed, five years old, sails remarkably fast, is a very suitable size Vessel for the North-West Trade, the Coast of Sumatra, or the Streights.—For terms, apply to

JACOB SMITH.

Newport, March 8, 1809.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE Schooner RISING SUN, three years old, in compleat order for sea, now lying at Fall-River.—For terms, &c. apply to *Bowen & Ennis*, Newport, or to AARON BORDEN.

Troy, March 10, 1809.

To Let, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 27th of March, at XI o'clock A. M. at the Brick-Market, to the highest bidder.

THE TOWN MARSH, adjoining the Pond and Beach, for the term of one year. Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

James Center,

HAS just received a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS, which he is now selling at No. 111 Thames-street, Newport, viz:—

PEAS.	*BEANS.*
Early Charlton.	Early white Bush.
Early Frame.	Do. Black.
Golden Hotspur.	Refugee and Speckled.
Blue Prussian.	
CABBAGE.	Head Lettuce, of different kinds.
Early Yorkshire.	Beet, Carrot, Parsnips
Early Dwarf.	Bush, and long neck Squash.
Do. Battersea.	Water and musk Melon.
Do. Heart-shaped.	Onion, Cucumber.
Green & yellow Savoy.	Summer Savory.
Early Cauliflower.	Sweet Majorum.
RADISH.	Sage, Pepper, Spinage.
Salmon, Early short,	Nasturtion.
Frame, and scarlet Do.	Vegetable Oyster.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

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And possession given the 25th inst.

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GEORGE S. HAZARD.

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MARY HULL.

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THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms, apply at the House.

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Newport, 10th of 3d mo. 1809.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS recently received and has for sale at his BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE, No. 1, *Long Wharf*, a new supply of BOOKS, among which are many NEW and VALUABLE WORKS; and makes his collection of BOOKS OF THE MOST APPROVED AUTHORS, in every branch of Literature, large, rare and valuable, comprising several Thousand Volomes, and by far the most valuable and extensive of any other Book-Store in the State. The whole of which are *warranted* to be as cheap as can be purchased at any Book-Store in America.—The following are a few of them, viz.

FISHER AMES's Works, compiled by a number of his friends; to which are prefixed, Notices of his life and character, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chapman's Select Speeches, 3 vols. 8vo.
Lord Bacon's Works, 10 Vols. 8vo
Locke's Works, 10 Vols. 8vo
Johnson's Works, 12 Vols. 8vo
Barr's Translation of Buffon's Natural History, 15 Vols. 12mo
Robertson's Works, 11 Vols—comprising his History of Scotland, India and America, and the Reign of Charles 5th.
Baker's Translation of Titus Livius's History of Rome, 8 Vols 8vo
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 Vols. 8vo
Beloe's Herodotus, 4 Vols. 8vo
Pausanius's Greece, 3 Vols. 8vo
Smith's Thucydides, 2 Vols. 8vo
Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 Vols. 8vo
Guthrie's Cicero's Orations, 2 Vols. 8vo.
Leland's Translation of Demosthenes Orations, 2 Vols. 8vo
Dryden's Virgil, 3 Vols. 8vo
Thornton's Plautus, 5 Vols. 8vo
Read, on the Mind, 3 Vols. 8vo
Stewart, on the Mind, 1 Vol. 8vo
Cavello's Philosophy, 4 Vols. 8vo
Mirabaud's System of Nature, 4 Vols. 12mo
Boyd's Translation of the Divinia Commedia of Dante, 3 Vols. 8vo
Poetical Translations, 2 Vols. extra royal 8vo—Containing Pope's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; Wolf's Pindar; Dryden's Virgil, Persius, and Juvenal; Pitt's Vaid; Rowe's Lucan, Cooke's Hesiod; Fawke's Theocritus, Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Musæus and Apollonius Rhodius; Colluthus's Lycopolites; Creech's Lucretius; Grainger's Tibullus, &c.
Goldsmith's Works, 5 Vols 8vo
Hume and Smollet's History of England and Scotland, 15 Vols. 8vo
Edwards's Theocritus, 1 Vol. 8vo
Home's Essays, 2 Vols 8vo
Shelby's Georgics of Virgil, 1 Vol. 8vo
Thompson's Works, 3 Vols. 8vo
Gray's Works, 2 Vols.
Duncan's Translation of Quintillian's Institutes of Oratory, 2 Vols. 8vo
Ovid's Metastatio, 3 Vols.; Rinaldo, 1 Vol.; Ariosto, 5 Vols.; and Tasso, 2 Vols. 8vo
Potter's Grecian Antiquities, 3 Vols. 8vo
Kennett's Roman Antiquities, 1 Vol. 8vo
Garth's Ovid's Metamorphoses, 3 Vols.
Francis's Horace, 4 Vols. 12mo
Gillies' Translation of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, 4 Vols. 8vo
Cameon's Lusiad, 2 Vols. 8vo
Franklin's Lucian, 4 Vols. 8vo
Beloe's Aulus Gellius, 4 Vols.
Sale's Mohammed's Alcoran, 2 Vols.
Melmoth's Cato and Lælius, 2 Vols.
Melmoth's Cicero and Pliny 5 Vols.
Potter's Eschylus 2 Vols.
Tooke's Diversions of Purley 2 Vols.
Gibbon's Roman Empire 8 Vols.
Ferguson's Rome 3 Vols.
Edwards' West-Indies 3 Vols.
Boswell's Life of Johnson 4 Vols.
Burke's Life of Burke 2 vols.
Fenelon's Telemachus 2 Vols.
Shakespeare's Plays in 8vo and 12mo editions.
Anacharsis's Travels 4 Vols.
Harwood's Grecian Antiquities 1 Vol.
Adams' Roman Antiquities 1 Vol.
Young's History of Athens 1 Vol
Walker's Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture proper Names 1 vol.
Kaimes' Elements of Criticism 2 vols
Ditto Sketches of the History of Man 3 vols.
Savary's Letters on Egypt and Greece 3 vols.
Lucian's Select Dialogues 2 vols.
Rollin's Belles Lettres 3 vols.
Gifford's Juvenal 2 vols.
Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works 3 vols.
Calvigero's History of Mexico 3 vols.
Plowden's History of Ireland 5 vols.
Montague's Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics 1 vol.
Martyn's Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences at Paris, 5 vols.
Raynal's East and West-Indies 6 vols.
Rollin's Ancient History 8 vols.
Millot's General History, 4 vols.
Russell's Ancient and modern Europe, 7 vols.
Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia 5 vols. 8vo
Works of Frederick II. King of Prussia 13 vols.
Porcupine's Works 13 vols.
Churchill's Poetical Works 3 vols.
Raynal's Indies 6 vols
Anquetil's Universal History 9 vols.
King's Euripides 2 vols
Guernier's Lucretius 2 vols.
Relfe's Quintilian, 2 Vols. 12mo
Priestly's Lectures 2 vols
Holmes's American Annals 2 vols. 8 vo
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History 6 vols. 8vo
Hawe's Church History 3 vols.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vols. 8vo
Fox's Reign of James II. 1 vol.
Depon's Travels through the Spanish Main 3 vols.
Soulavie's historical and political Memoirs of Louis XVI 6 vols. 8vo
Pilkington's, Cowper's, Goldsmith's, Gray's, Lunn's, Southey's, Opie's, Akenside's Campbell's, Milton's, Burns's, and many other Poems, in elegant 12mo and 16mo. editions.

☞ There is always for Sale as above, the best publications of the day, as soon as from the press, and a large assortment of valuable Books on LAW, MEDICINE, DIVINITY, and miscellaneous Literature, DICTIONARIES in various Languages, a general assortment of CLASSICAL and SCHOOL-BOOKS, &c.—Books [illegible] as above, procured at short notice. [illegible] Societies Libraries, and persons [illegible] to purchase in quantities, will be [illegible] on as good terms, as can be procured [illegible] Book Store in America.
March 3, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1808.

Henry Y. Cranston & Co

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIE, which they would dispose of for cash or approved credit, among which are the following, viz:—Three Hogsheads sweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum, 3 Do. 2d ditto; 3 Hogsheads Molasses; 6 Pipes Gin; 25 barrels superfine Flour, of a superior inspection; 20 kegs Ginger; 6 barrels Havanna Sugar; 300 wt. Loa Sugar; 250 wt best English Starch; 14 gross spice Bitters; 8 chests Souchong Tea; 20 reams Foolscap Paper; 100 do. brown ditto; 1000 wt. Cordage; 12 dozen Bedcords; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do. Pimento; 10 packs Caffia; 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality; 8 Hogsheads St. Kitts 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum; 30 quintals Cod Fish; 6 bags Coffee.—*Also*, To Let, and possession given immediately, a Dwelling-House, situated on a very pleasant part of Easton's Point, with every accommodation necessary to render it convenient for a small family.—For further particulars, inquire at their Store, No. 15, Market-Square.
Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

Jacob & Joshua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5, the North side of Washington-square, and next door to Mr. Charles Feke:—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genine:—

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Lisbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Constantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molasses.
Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muscavado Sugar.
West-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants, Raisins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Mustard, Hard Soap.
Also, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.
and other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Groceries of the first Quality, are requested to call at their Store, where the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, January 7, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.
Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have demands, or unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of *GARDNER & DEAN*, or *SILAS DEAN*, are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle the same and those indebted are requested to make payment, as the Accounts must be closed.

SILAS DEAN.
Newport, Jan. 28, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash.
Newport. Feb. 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144. Thames-Street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

India Cottons.

Just received and for Sale at No. 104 *Thames-Street corner of the Old Church Lane by*

James Hammond,

A LARGE Assortment of INDIA COTTONS, from 3 to 5 quarters wide, some of which are very fine, and suitable for Sheeting, Shirting &c &c.—*Likewise*, A New Supply of DRY GOODS generally, in addition to his former stock of English and India Goods, all of which will be sold cheap.
Newport, Jan 20, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also or Sale, a handsome assortment of real Superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 *Thames-street.*

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Jason Sprague,

Offers for Sale at his Store, in Washington-Street, No. 4.

ONE Hundred barrels fresh superfine Alexandria and New-York Flour, by the barrel or larger quantity; 2000 wt. Cabin bread; 60 barrels pickled Cod; dry Codfish by the quintal or larger quantity; Pork; Beef; Rice by the tierce; loaf, powdered and brown Sugar; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Molasses; West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum, Wine, Brandy and Gin, by the barrel or less quantity; Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Soap, Candles, tarch, Negro-head, pigtail and leaf Tobacco; egars by the 1000 or less quantity; Men's and Women's shoes; Boots; writing and wrapping aper; merchantable and clear pine Lumber; Hogshead shooks, Oars, black and bright Varnish Rosin; a few barrels gurry Oil; Also, a small quantity of Flax.—Which Articles may be had on reasonable terms, for Cash or approved credit, and the smallest favours gratefully received.
Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Brig FACTOR, lying at GYLES's Wharf 106 Tons burthen in complete order for sea; she is a good vessel sails well and has performed but two voyages; and will be sold on a liberal credit if required.—Apply to

C. COOK.

Who has for Sale,
A few barrels very prime new RICE.
Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.

THE Public are hereby notified, that Mr. WILBOR TILLINGHAST is duly elected Preceptor of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in North-Kingstown, and will commence Instruction in said Academy, on Monday the 27th inst.

The terms of Tuition at the former moderate rates, viz:—The Learned Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics, 4 Dollars; Geography with the use of the Globes, 3 Dolls. 50 Cents; Geography, without the use of the Globes 3 Dolls.; English Grammar; and common Arithmetic, 2 Dolls. 50 Cents; and Reading and Writing, 2 Dollars per Quarter.

The Trustees flatter themselves that the pleasant and healthful situation of the Academy, and the low price for which board may be obtained in Wickford and its vicinity, will induce Gentlemen from abroad to patronise this Institution, by sending their Sons for Instruction.

The greatest attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the Pupils.
North-Kingstown, February 14, 1809.

RAN AWAY,

FROM the ship ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a Mulatto Boy, named JAMES MERRILES, about Eighteen years of age, an indented apprentice to said Ship.—A Reward of Five Dollars will be paid for apprehending and lodging him in the Gaol of Newport, by applying to

WILLIAM CALLAHAN,
On board the Ship Alexander Hamilton.
Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate

THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, January 6, 1808.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House, Wharf, and Stores, situated in Newport.—*Also*, The Farm in Middletown, late the property of John C. Scott, deceased.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.
Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, Stoves and Camboosses, Greene's Anchors. } Various Sizes.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

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Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 square; do. do do. do. round Ditto.
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Saunders Breese,

No. 1, *Handy's Wharf, keeps constantly for sale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, selected for private families of the most approved brands.—He has now in store 100 barrels New-York superfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.
Newport. March 22 1808.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general

THAT he continues the Lumber business as formerly, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.—the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, July 15, 1808.

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When Possession may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.
Dec. 12, 1808.

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And possession given the 15*th inst.*

THAT House and Shop in Thames-Street No. 119, now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.
Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10*th of December*

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Newport, Nov. 22, 1808.

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And immediate possession given,

THAT large commodious and well-finished new Store, with a room adjoining, fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire place, situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms (which are liberal, apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next will then be to Let.
Newport, Jan. 27 1809.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, consisting of the West Ferry &c. situated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-House he now occupies, situated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN C. ALMY.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE upper part of a Dwelling-House, situated on the north end of Thames-Street.—For further particulars, and terms, apply to

JOSEPH COZZENS.
Newport, Feb. 21, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceased, has taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of said WILLIAM TEW, deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*
Newport, Nov. 25 1808.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS recently received and has for sale at his BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE, No. 1, *LONG WHARF*, a new supply of BOOKS, among which are many NEW and VALUABLE WORKS; and makes his collection of BOOKS OF THE MOST APPROVED AUTHORS, in every branch of Literature, large, rare and valuable, comprising several Thousand Volomes, and by far the most valuable and extensive of any other Book-Store in the State. The whole of which are *warranted* to be as cheap as can be purchased at any Book-Store in America.—The following are a few of them, viz.

FISHER AMES's Works, compiled by a number of his friends; to which are prefixed, Notices of his life and character, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chapman's Select Speeches, 3 vols. 8vo.
Lord Bacon's Works, 10 Vols. 8vo
Locke's Works, 10 Vols. 8vo
Johnson's Works, 12 Vols. 8vo
Barr's Translation of Buffon's Natural History, 15 Vols. 12mo
Robertson's Works, 11 Vols—comprising his History of Scotland, India and America, and the Reign of Charles 5th.
Baker's Translation of Titus Livius's History of Rome, 8 Vols 8vo
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 Vols. 8vo
Beloe's Herodotus, 4 Vols. 8vo
Pausanius's Greece, 3 Vols. 8vo
Smith's Thucydides, 2 Vols. 8vo
Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 Vols. 8vo
Guthrie's Cicero's Orations, 2 Vols. 8vo.
Leland's Translation of Demosthenes Orations, 2 Vols. 8vo
Dryden's Virgil, 3 Vols. 8vo
Thornton's Plautus, 5 Vols. 8vo
Read, on the Mind, 3 Vols. 8vo
Stewart, on the Mind, 1 Vol. 8vo
Cavello's Philosophy, 4 Vols. 8vo
Mirabaud's System of Nature, 4 Vols. 12mo
Boyd's Translation of the Divinia Commedia of Dante, 3 Vols. 8vo
Poetical Translations, 2 Vols. extra royal 8vo—Containing Pope's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; West's Pindar; Dryden's Virgil, Persius, and Juvenal; Pitt's Maid; Rowe's Lucan, Cooke's Hesiod; Fawke's Theocritus, Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Musæus and Apollonius Rhodius; Colluthus's Lycopolites; Creech's Lucretius; Grainger's Tibullus, &c.
Bolingbroke's Works, 5 Vols. 8vo
Hume and Smollet's History of England and Scotland, 13 Vols. 8vo
Edwards's Theocritus, 1 Vol. 8vo
Hume's Essays, 2 Vols. 8vo
Sotheby's Georgics of Virgil, 1 Vol. 8vo
Thompson's Works, 3 Vols. 8vo
Gray's Works, 2 Vols.
Patrai's Translation of Quintillian's Institutes of the Orator, 2 Vols. 8vo
Hoole's Metastatio, 3 Vols.; Rinaldo, 1 Vol.; Ariosto, 5 Vols.; and Tasso, 2 Vols. 8vo
Potter's Grecian Antiquities, 3 Vols. 8vo
Kennett's Roman Antiquities, 1 Vol. 8vo
Garth's Ovid's Metamorphoses, 3 Vols.
Francis's Horace, 4 Vols. 12mo
Gillies' Translation of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, 4 Vols. 8vo
Cameon's Lusiad, 2 Vols. 8vo
Franklin's Lucian, 4 Vols. 8vo
Beloe's Aulus Gellius, 4 Vols.
Sale's Mohammed's Alcoran, 2 Vols.
Melmoth's Cato and Lælius, 2 Vols.
Melmoth's Cicero and Pliny 5 Vols.
Potter's Eschylus 2 Vols.
Tooke's Diversions of Purley 2 Vols.
Gibbon's Roman Empire 8 Vols.
Ferguson's Rome 3 Vols.
Edwards' West-Indies 3 Vols.
Boswell's Life of Johnson 4 Vols.
Bissett's Life of Burke 2 vols.
Fenelon's Telemachus 2 Vols.
Shakespeare's Plays in 8vo and 12mo editions.
Anacharsis's Travels 4 Vols.
Harwood's Grecian Antiquities 1 Vol.
Adams' Roman Antiquities 1 Vol.
Young's History of Athens 1 Vol
Walker's Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture proper Names 1 vol.
Kaimes' Elements of Criticism 2 vols
Ditto Sketches of the History of Man 3 vols.
Savary's Letters on Egypt and Greece 3 vols.
Lucian's Select Dialogues 2 vols.
Rollin's Belles-Lettres 3 vols.
Gifford's Juvenal 2 vols.
Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works 3 vols.
Calvigero's History of Mexico 3 vols.
Plowden's History of Ireland 5 vols.
Montague's Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics 1 vol.
Martyn's Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences at Paris, 5 vols.
Raynal's East and West-Indies 6 vols.
Rollin's Ancient History 8 vols.
Millot's General History, 4 vols.
Russell's Ancient and modern Europe, 7 vols.
Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia 5 vols. 8vo
Works of Frederick II. King of Prussia 13 vols.
Porcupine's Works 13 vols.
Churchill's Poetical Works 3 vols.
Raynal's Indies 6 vols
Anquetil's Universal History 9 vols.
King's Euripides 2 vols
Guernier's Lucretius 2 vols.
Rollin's Quintilian, 2 Vols. 12mo
Priestly's Lectures 2 vols
Holme's American Annals 2 vols. 8 vo
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History 6 vols. 8vo
Hawe's Church History 3 vols.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vols. 8vo
Fox's Reign of James II. 1 vol.
Depon's Travels through the Spanish Main 3 vols.
Soulavie's historical and political Memoirs of Louis XVI. 6 vols. 8vo
Pilkington's, Cowper's, Goldsmith's, Gray's, Lunn's, Southey's, Opie's, Akenside's Campbell's, Milton's, Burns's, and many other Poems, in elegant 12mo and 16mo. editions.

☞ There is always for Sale as above, the best publications of the day, as soon as from the press, and a large assortment of valuable Books on LAW, MEDICINE, DIVINITY, and miscellaneous Literature, DICTIONARIES in various Languages, with a general assortment of CLASSICAL and other SCHOOL-BOOKS, &c.—Books not for Sale as above, procured at short notice.—Universities, Society Libraries, and persons who wish to purchase in quantities, will be supplied upon as good terms, as can be procured at any regular Book Store in America.

Newport, March 3, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

Henry Y. Cranston & Co

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIE, which they would dispose of for cash or approved credit, among which are the following, viz:—Three Hogsheads sweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum, 3 Do. 2d ditto; 3 Hogsheads Molasses; 6 Pipes Gin; 25 barrels superfine Flour, of a superior inspection; 20 kegs Ginger; 6 barrels Havanna Sugar; 300 wt. Loa Sugar; 250 wt. best English Starch; 14 gross spice Bitters; 8 chests Souchong Tea; 20 reams Foolscap Paper; 100 do. brown ditto; 1000 wt. Cordage; 12 dozen Bedcords; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do. Pimento; 10 packs Cassia; 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality; 8 Hogsheads St. Kitts 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum; 30 quintals Cod Fish; 6 bags Coffee.—*Also*, To Let, and possession given immediately, a Dwelling-House, situated on a very pleasant part of Easton's Point, with every accommodation necessary to render it convenient for a small family.—For further particulars, inquire at their Store, No. 15, Market-Square.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

Jacob & Joshua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5, the North side of Washington-square, and next door to Mr. Charles Feke:—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genine:—

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Lisbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Constantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molasses.
Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muscavado Sugar.
West-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants, Raisins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Mustard, Hard Soap.
Also, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.
and other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Groceries of the first Quality, are requested to call at their Store, where the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, January 7, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have demands, or unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of *GARDNER & DEAN*, or *SILAS DEAN*, are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle the same and those indebted are requested to make payment, as the Accounts must be closed.

SILAS DEAN.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

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